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THE TRIBUNE.

Political History.

glection of President and Vice-President of the United states in 1789, and organization of the Government un-der the Constitution.

[Prepared for the Tribune by E. WILLIAMS.]

The Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States consisted of 55 Delegates representing all the States except Rhode Island It assembled in May, 1787, and continued in sesson about four months, when the Constitution was adopted and signed by the members present on the 17th September. The Constitution was then abmitted to Conventions chosen by the people in the several States, and after being warmly discossed, was finally adopted by each of them .-North Carolina and Rhode Island however held out mutil after the organization of the Government. hat at last came into the Union, the former in Norember, 1789, the latter in May, 1790.

Electors of President were appointed on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1789: the said Electors met to give their votes in the several States on the first Wednesday of February, and the Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday of March the same year. The Legislature of New-York having omitted

to pass a law directing the mode of choosing Electors, none were chosen by this State, which would have been entitled to 3 votes. North Carolina, entitled to 7 and Rhode Island to 3 votes, were of course excluded, not being members of the Union. But ten States therefore voted for President and VicesPresident, the whole number of Electors being 69, and 4 vacancies. By the system then in operation each Presidential Elector voted for two persons, the one receiving the highest number of votes was declared President and the next highest Vice President. Concert of action among the Electoral Colleges being almost impossible, the reult was always extremely uncertain until the votes given by the Electors were ascertained.

With regard to the candidate for President at his first Election but one opinion prevailed. The ses of all were turned towards General Washigton as the only man who could inspire perfect onfidence in the new Government by consenting atake the head of the Administration. It was with much reluctance, and after the most earnes plicitations from Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and numerous others of his most powerful friends hat he consented to yield his own preference for private life to the united wishes of his fellow-citiiens. Of course he received the unanimous vote of the Electoral Colleges for President, as is shown by the following statement of the votes which were counted in the Senate in the presence of both Houses of Congress, April 6, 1789.

	George Washington.	John Adams.	Scat.
New-Hampshire	5	5	0
Massachusetts	10	10	0
Connecticut	7	5	2
New-Jersey	6	1	5
Pennsylvania	10	8	2
Delaware	3	0	3
Maryland*		0	- 6
Virginia*	10	5	- 5
South Carolina	7	0	7
Georgia	5	0	5
Total		34	35

RECAPITULATION. eorge Washington .. 69 George Clinton John Adams 34 Samuel Huntington. lohn Jay 9 John Milton Robert H. Harrison .. 6 James Armstrong .. ohn Rutledge 6 Edward Telfair.... John Hancock 4 Benj. Lincoln 1 GEORGE WASHINGTON was therefore declared manimously elected President and JOHN ADAMS Vice President of the United States. It will be observed that Mr. Adams did not receive a majorit of the Electoral votes, 35 being scattered among ten other candidates. I have been told by mold Federalist, (since deceased,) who was quite conversant with our Political History, that Mr. Adams was dissatisfied with the vote he received, and thought it was due to him that the same number of votes should have been given to him as to General Washington, leaving it to the House of Representatives to decide between them, (as they lid twelve years afterwards between Jefferson and Burr.) This would seem hardly probable, be no man held Washington higher in estimation han did Mr. Adams, or expressed more gratificaton than he did at his election as President .-Where," says he in his Inaugural Address to the Senate, "shall we find one whose commanding alents and virtues, whose over-ruling good fortune lave so completely united all hearts and all voices his favor; who enjoyed the esteem and admiration of foreign nations, and his fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities so uncommon are no common blessing to the Country that possesses them. By those great qualities and their benign effects has Providence marked out the head of this bation, with a hand so distinctly visible, as to have

been seen by all men and mistaken by none." Of the other persons voted for by the Electors, for Vice President, the names of John Jay, John Hancock and George Clinton are familiar to all readers. Robert Hanson Harrison was Chief F Justice of the General Court of Maryland. He declined in 1789 the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and died in 1790, aged 45. Samuel Huntington was Governor of Connecticut and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge of South Carolina was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution, and in 1796 Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Edward Telfair of Georgia, a member of Congress from 1777 to '83 and Governor of the State. Benjamin Lincoln of Mass, was a Major General during the Revolution. John Milton and James Armstrong. who were voted for by the Georgia Electors, we believe were not conspicuous enough, as public men, to be named by American biographers.

The first Congress held three sessions; the two first at New-York, the third at Philadelphia. The time of meeting of the first session was fixed for the 4th of March 1789, but only eight Senators and thirteen Members of the House of Representstives convened on that day. A quorum of the House was not formed until the 1st of April, when Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania was elected Speaker, and John Beskley Clerk. The Camphine Oil, Spirits and Improved Burner, to L. Fayette Hall, 597 Broadway, opposite Niblos, at prices reduced Speaker, and John Beskley Clerk. The nib im (2) elected Speaker, and John Beckley Clerk. The

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW-FORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1843.

Senate adjourned from day to day until the 6th April when a quorum was formed by the attendance of twelve Senators, of twenty elected from ten States. No Senators appeared from the State

of New-York until July 1789. The Senators from North Carolina took their seats in January, 1790, and those from Rhode Island in June, 1790.

VOL. H. NO. 200.

The following is a list of the Senators of the first Congress: New-Hompshire-John Langdon, Paine Wingate.

Massachusetts—Caleb Sirong, Tristram Dalton.
Connecticut—William S. Johnson, Oliver Ellsworth.
New-Jersey—William Patterson, John Elmer.
Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, William Maclay. Delaware-George Read, Richard Bassett. Maryland-Charles Carroll, John Henry.
Firginia-Richard Henry Lee, William Grayson.
South Carolina-Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard. Georgia-William Few, James Gunn.
New-York-Rufus King, Philip Schuyler.
North Carolina-Benjamin Huwkins, Samuel Johnston.
Rhode Island-Joseph Stanton, Jr., Theodore Foster.

Total, (in 1790) 26 Senators, or just one half the present number of the Senate, when full. The House of Representatives consisted of 65 members from the 13 States; (in 1840 of 242 members, from 26 States.)

On the 6th April John Langdon was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and on the Stl April Samuel A. Otis Secretary. The Senate ap pointed Charles Thomson, Esq., Secretary of the late Congress, to notify Gen. Washington of his election as President, and Sylvanus Bourn to no tify Mr. Adams of his election as Yice President. Mr. Thomson was authorised to draw on the Treasurv for the expenses of his journey, and one hundred dollars were appropriated towards paving the expenses of Mr. Bourn.

On the 21st April the Vice President appeared and took his seat, when he delivered his Inaugural Address to the Senate. On the 25th Bishop Provoost was appointed Chaplain.

Mr. Thomson arrived at Mount Vernon on the 14th April and announced to General Washington his unanimous election as President, and presented him the certificate of the President of the Senate The second day afterwards he set out for New-York, in company with Mr. Thomson and Colonel Humphreys. At Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton and other places on the reute, he was received by the people with public demonstrations of the highest gratification.

"The sentiments of veneration and affection which were felt by all classes of his fellow-citizenfor their patriot Chief, were manifested by th most flattering marks of heart-felt respect; and by addresses which evinced the unlimited confidence reposed in his virtues and talents.

"On the read from Brunswick, the Committee of Congress received and conducted him with great military parade to Elizabethtown Point, where he embarked for New-York in an elegant barge of thirteen oars, manned by branch pilots, prepared for the purpose by the citizens of New-York.

" In this manner, on the 23d of April, the President landed at the stairs on Murray's Wharf, at the foot of Wall-street. There he was received by the Governor of New-York, and conducted with military honors through an immense concourse of people to the apartments provided for iim. This day of extravagant jey was succeeded by a splendid illumination."

Congress was then in session at the City Hall, situated in Wall-street, where the Custom-House now stands. The Common Council of the City had tendered to Congress the use of this building. On the 30th of April, the President was received by both Houses of Congress, and after the oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Liv ingston, he delivered his Inaugural Address. The President, Vice President and Members of Congross then proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by the Chaplain to

For The Tribune.

Length of Railroads in the United States. The following summary of the aggregate length of Railroads completed and in operation in the

Un	ited States will be found	d very nearly correct:
	Miles.	Miles
In	N. Eng. States 695 I	n Alabama 61
	New-York 696	Florida 32
	New-Jersey 204	Louisiana 76
	Pennsylva. (ab't) 700	Mississippi 66
	Delaware 49	Kentucky 60
	Maryland331	Ohio 73
	Nirginia350	Indiana 28
	North Carolina 247	Michigan 220
	South Carolina 198	

A large number of miles already graded and nearly ready for the iron rails, on roads in various sections of the country are not included in this statement. Probably 500 or 600 miles may be expected to be completed in one or two years and added to the above amount, which already exceeds the total length of railroads in all other countries combined. The cost, so far, is at least one hundred million dollars .- Nearly all the Iron for these roads has been imported from England. costing probably twelve or thirteen million dollars

NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK .- The following extract from the U.S. Cen sus of 1840 shows that making every allowance for aliens, there are at least 550,000 persons qualified to vote in the State of New-York. At the last election 401,400 votes were given for Gov-

Fr	ce Whi	te A	lales in	the S	tale of New-York in 1840.
rem	20 to	30	vears	of a	ge230,581
	30 to			- 41	
44	40 to	50	46	4.6	97,542
46	50 to	60		44	54,975
44	60 to				30,869
46	70 to			44	14,694
44	80 to			1.5	
	Over			44	
					591,674

PLAIN TALKING .- The Kalida (Ill.) Venture a Loco-Foco paper celebrated for plain speaking, has an article defining the duties of Loco-Focos in the Legislature, in which occurs the following

"Some may attempt to excuse themselves to their consciences and their constituents, by calling perjury by some other name-but we contend that, in the sight of God and every rational man, that member of the Legislature who votes for a Bank charter, is a PERJURED KNAVE, who has no business outside the secure walls of a Penitentiary. or a Lunatic Asylum."

IF Remember the Removal of the Real

Neurology-Reconsidered.

To the Editor of The Tribun Of all the 'scientific intelligence' and miscellaneous items contained in your interesting columns, I have not met with an article which opens richer' than the amusing communication in your paper of last Saturday, under the head of 'Neurology Considered.' I call it amusing because the peculiar vein of absurdity running through the production, taken in connection with the motives of the writer, which are very apparent, made it a rich budget of amusement to those who understand the whole subject.

The drift of the communication is summed up in the closing sentence: "Whatever advances Dr. B. or any other person may have made in the science of physiology by means of this agency is another question altogether; but that what he calls neugura is nothing more nor less than what bas keretofore been called Mesmerism, is susceptible of the clearest demonstration; and, in fact, it is what no one doubts who is at all familiar with this

Such is the astonishing discovery which this considerate writer has made by attending, as he assures us, six entire Lectures, and reading a work issued by Dr. B.! We had been fortunate enough to make the same discovery, or rather learn the fact, while attending the same course; for Dr. B. stated it plainly at a very early stage of his Lectures. Nay, more: we were perfectly aware of the fact before we attended any of them. He has always admitted this, as may be seen by a reference to the 78th page of the work to which the writer refers, and where he speaks of the "excitement of the separate organs of the brain" that the "mode of its production is analogous to and its ruling principle no doubt identical with the production of common mesmeric phenomena." In all his public and private Lectures, I have heard nothing contrary to the above quoted passage, and have never understood that the Neuaura was not the fluid used by magnetisers as well as

Dr. B. is assailed on account of his attempt at an improvement of the nomenclature of this subject which is much needed. If we do not violate the King's English, Mesmerism means the art and practices and doctrines of Mesmer. It does not mean an agent or imponderable fluid. We might as well call the human nervous fluid Perkinism or Raikeism as Mesmerism, for Perkins, Raikes and hundreds of others made use of this fluid as well as Mesmer, and many used it ages before its modern revival. But Dr. B. has explained philosophically the Neuauric, Galvanic, Electric and Magnetic fluids of the human system, and gives to each its appropriate sphere, retaining Mesmerism as a term expressive of the doctrines of Mesmer and his followers. If we are not mistaken, the writer of "Neurology Considered" is one of this number, preferring the mysterious to the simple and the marvelous to the rational. We have little sympathy with those who do not relish any thing which has not in it a spice of the wonderful and who believe it is only necessary to exercise the will, to bewitch the patient into any possible Mesmeric condition. Such persons would have found more pungent sources of gratification in the days of Witchcraft.

Dr. B. has none of the high claims to magneti distinction which your correspondent thinks so important. He is neither a governor of other men by his volition, nor 'a seventh son of a seventh son' We quote one mere passage:

" Dr B. said nothing nor did he do any thing, which had the least conceivable tendency to show that his assumed 'new agent,' was anything moror less than what has long been known under the name of Mesmerism

We did not know that Mesmerism was an agent before. Nor did we suppose that a discoverer in science or an adventurer in the arts could do no thing new or useful unless he obtained a new agent.' Fulton in his invention of an engine for steam navigation' used an agent which had been long and well known. Was his invention less valuable or less entitled to our admiration on that account? We suppose his merit consisted in a greater developement of the power and a new and important method of applying it. Dr. B.'s service rivals and Sales of Produce and Merchandize, with all opeto the world consists in the development of the powers of a known agent and applying it to the discovery of the true psychology and physiology of man and the methods of curing diseases of functions of mind and body. His methods are new, peculiar and systematic, depending on no species of skill in the operator or hocus-pocus in the operation.

A word as to what the writer says of the "operations on the separate organs of the brain by the mere touch of the hand." "It was done in this city long before the name of Buchanan had been heard of here." And for the truth of this assertion he refers to what had been done at the New-York Museum in the summer of 1841. The operations here spoken of were often witnessed by the time the ardent, maswerving, undamned, determined advo writer, and he may be one of the witnesses to whom he appeals. They were first performed at the suggestion of a Mexican gentleman, who, seeing an arm paralyzed, said why not paralyze an orputting the blind girl in the mesmeric condition and then demagnetizing an organ, or in other words, arresting its action. The idea of exciting organs on persons in the magnetic condition, was not thought of until Dr. B. was known here, by that the latter sum is not a living price for 312 newspapers, the receipt of an extra of the Louisville Advertiser in the autumn following, the writer having received one of these centaining a published account of his successfully exciting the organs at Little Rock, Arkansas, in April, 1841, and published as an editorial notice of his experiments about that time. His method was to operate by the fingers on persons in the ordinary waking condition. Mr. Penle, of the Museum, was soon after informed by ourselves of these experiments, and urged to repeat them. Until then they were never dreamed of as a possible thing, notwithstanding the previous success in arresting the orgass which was witnessed at the Museum.

The plain facts of the case, therefore, are these: Dr. Buchanan excited the phrenological organs in April, 1841, and made a public exhibition of the discovery, which was at the time noticed in a public journal.

Mr. Peale in the summer following first arrested the actions of particular organs, when the

patient was asleep.

In September or October following, this Dr. B.'s experiments in exciting the organs were made ing our circulation, but all our dealings are conducted known in New-York, and after being known the attempt was successfully made on a patient in the sleeping, or magnetic state. This occurred is November or December, 1841, by Mr. Peale, in connection with a Mr. Parkit, at 77 Murray-st.,

By arresting the action of the organs in the magnetic condition, no practical results of importance followed, and many who often witnessed the experiments had doubts of its reality. The wri-

Will Loco-Foco organs in this region enderse ter, and well recollects the doubts then expressed. ing condition, the most important discoveries have lutionized phrenology, and bid fair to produce an equal change in the practice of the healing art.

DEATH OF HON. ROBERT SMITH .- We find the following notice of Hon. ROBERT SMITH, whose death at Baltimore we briefly announced yesterday, in the Commercial:

Mr. Smith was long in public life, and vet a period of time allotted to a generation has passed since he has lived in retirement. He was engaged in the bloody and very unfortunate battle of Brandywine, where Washington attempted, but without success, to 'head' the advance of Gen. Sir William Howe upon Philadelphia, and where the young and gallant Lafayette fleshed his maiden sword, and first shed his blood in the great struggle for human liberty to which his life was consecrated. Mr. Smith was then a volunteer from Baltimore. He afterward served several years in the Legislature of Maryland-sometimes as a member of one House, sometimes of the other.

On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Executive chair, Mr. Smith was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. When, eight years afterward, Mr. Madison reached the same proud station, on the 4th of March, 1809, he invited Mr. Gallatin, his associate in Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, to the State Department. This prometion, however, was declined by Mr. G , and Mr. Smith was called from the Navy Department to that of the State-Mr. Paul Hamilton of South Carolina coming into the Navy Department as his successor; Mr. Gallatin remaining n the Treasury, and Mr. Eustis of Massachusetts taking the War Department, Mr. Casar A. Rodney of Delaware remaining as Attorney General, and Mr. Granger of Connecticut as Postmaster General. Both Hamilton and Eustis were found ncompetent to their places.

The most arduous station then, as now, was that of the Secretary of State. Our long-standing difficulties with England-difficulties that had existed and increased almost from the moment of the ratification of peace, in 1783-and which brought on the war of 1312-were then approaching their crisis, and upon Mr. Smith devolved the conduct of the neavy and protracted correspondence with the British Plenipotentiaries-the celebrated 'Copenhagen Jackson' and Mr. Foster. But, however just was the cause which he was called upon to vindicate, and however patriotic his intentions, it was not thought, in that day, that Mr. Smith was equal to the station he filled, or to the disciplined diplomatists against whom it was his duty to con-

The administration of Mr. Madison was one of almost ceaseless turbulence; and there was little harmony in the Cabinet after the first year. Dissensions arose, and these were followed by disruption-Mr. Smith retiring from the Department of State and Mr. Granger from the Post Office. Mr. Smith's public life was marked by integrity, and, in the shades of retirement, to borrow the language of the Baltimore American, he lived without a blemish, revered and beloved by the large circle whick he adorned, and in the last days of waning life, cool, collected and resigned, his spirit departed without a pang, rejoicing in the promises dear to the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Publishers of The New-York Daily Tribune respectfully announce to their readers and the public that they have made arrangements for the opening winter as follows: AT WASHINGTON-1. A careful report of the daily proeedings of Congress will be made up expressly for The Tribune, so as to appear in its columns at the earliest moment. This department will be in the hands of the same gentleman who so ably and satisfactority filled it through

2. A geatleman well informed on all Public topics and of eminent standing in the Political circles of the Metropo lis, will act as our Confidential Correspondent, furnishing early advices of all Political movements in contemplation, whether with reference to the Legislative action of Cor gress, the corrupt vagaries of Tylerism, or to the warning ntrigues and manoeuvres of the partisans of the rival Local

Foco aspirants to the Presidency. AT NEW-YORK-I. In addition to our usual departments an experienced and most capable Assistant Editor will attendall the Lectures of the Winter which shall possess a general interest, to report them either in full or in substance their character and worth shall seem to require. In this department, The Tribune achieved an acknowledged supremacy last winter: it is our purpose to confirm it this

2. Another Assistant gives undivided attention to the Markets of our own and other Cities, taking accounts of Arrations in Goods, Stocks, Currency, Exchanges, &c. &c. endeavor to be more precise than any other paper.

3. Our Reviews and Literary Intelligence w render fuller and earlier than tho se of most journals. AT BOSTON-We have an excellent Correspondent,

will transmit us from week to week brief summaries of the accounts of what i doing in every department of Moral and Intellectual effort. AT ALBANY .- We have completed arrangements for

early and graphic advices of the manner in which Loco-Fecoism shall dispense its newly acquired 'Spoils,' and carry out to completion its Ston-and-Tax policy. AT HOME AND EVERYWHERE-though we hope

for a season to have less occasion thanhitherto for devoting cate of White Principles and Measures, and of the election of HENRY CLAY as President in 1844. Recent events, however discouraging in the view of the short-sighted, have but strengthened our confidence in the speedy triumph of those Principles, and our conviction that HENRY CLAY and be gan of the brain? The experiment was tried, by only can raily around him the now scattered hosts of the victors of 1340, and lead them on to a new triumph, as signal, as glorious, but more enduring and beneficent.

THE TRIBUNE will be published Daily on a large royal sheet at Fire Dollars per annum to Mail Subscribers, instead of Four as hitherto. We have found by experience which must be mailed (many of them singly) as well as printed between midnight and day break.-The accrease of our Mail subscriptions has been very rapid, and the present number is quite large, but not at all to our pecuniary advantage. All subscriptions received before the 1st of December, however, as well as all hitherto received, will be served for the full term of advance payment at \$4 per annum. (In this City the price will be 9 cents per week, and for single capies two cents each, as hitherto.)

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE-just twice the size of the Daily-contains eight royal pages, or forty-eight double-folio miumns of clasely printed matter, comprising all that appears in the Dully which is not of local or ephemeral interest with a larger amount of Literary matter-Tales, Poems, Reviews, Descriptive Letters, &c .- than we can make room for in the Daily. All the Reports of Lectures, abstracts of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Editorials, Poreign News, &c. &c. that appear in the Daily will be regularly transferred to the Weekly, which is made up every Thursday morning and forwarded by the alternoon Mails of that day, so as to reach most of its subscribers by or beore Saturday night.

The Weekly Tribune is afforded for \$2 per annum, six copies for \$10, ten copies tor \$15, and may larger number at the rate of \$1.50 each per annum. Every practicable encouragement will be given to those who will aid in extending our circulation, but all our dealings are conducted structly on the Cash principle, and every paper is stopped as soon as the advance payment has run out. Part Mosters as soon as the advance payment has run out. Post-Masters and others enclosing \$10 free of pestage to us shall receive two Dailies and one Weekiy Tribune for one year. On the above terms, subscriptions are respectfully sollcited by GREELEY & McELRATH, 160 Nassau-st.,

in front of the Park and opposite the City Hall. New- Yark, Nov. 15, 1842

IT Boctor Lardner's Lectures.-The second

edition of Doctor Lardner's complete Course of Lectures delivered in the City of New-York is published and for sale ter was one of a committee to investigate the mat- at this office. Price 25 cents The subjects embraced in the Lectures are: Electricity-The Sun-Galvasism-The By exciting the organs in the sleeping or wak-Bleaching, Tanning-Popular-Fallacies-Light-Falling Stars-Temporary Stars-Historical Sketch of Astronomybeen made—discoveries which have already revolution been made—discoveries which have already revolution between the discoveries which have Vibrations of the Retina; Voltaic Battery-Steam Engine

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:

SCROFULA, OR RING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMILES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES AND JOINTS. STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH. BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBA-

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

dicious use of Mercury, Ascitics, or
Dropsy, exposure or imprudence
in life. Also, Chronic Coastitional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

WONDERFUI EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA IN NORWICH.

Read the tollowing from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has
long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all
the old residents in that part of the city.

MESSRS. A. B. SANDS'& Co., SIRS: Most gratefully do I
embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief

go, and diseases arising from an inju-

dicious use of Mercury, Ascitics, or

embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afficted. as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a paisful story and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Note the program of the April of the lately and the many lately are the program of the pro

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Eryslpelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half-yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, paintul beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts colewater. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body. There was literally for me no rest, by day or by body. There was literally for me no fest, by day or of night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost eatirely deprived of the time the Erysipeias continued active sleep. During this time the Eryspelas continued activend the uicers entarged, and so deeply have these eater and the theers emarged, and so despit have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have con-suited many physicians. These have called my diseas-as it was attended with an obstinate cough, and a stead-and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and and active pain in my side—a dropsted clustury of though they have been shifting practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties the complicated to describe I have also used many of the mediciness that have been recommended as intallible cures for this disease, yet these salt failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. It this critical condition, given up by friends and expecting this critical condition, given up by friends and expecting for asyself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, turnished with your, to me invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once fel Upon taking the second, my enlargement diminished, and in twelve days from the 5th October, when I comand in theire days from the on October, which is commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. I was able to rejoy sleep andrest, by night, as recressing as any lever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excrutiating and unalleviate pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are heated the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my

former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the effi Thus much do I leel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousans thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

New London, Co. ss, Norwich, Nov. 4, 1942.
Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phips, and made oath to the facts contained in the toregon statement before me. RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Logical Control of the Person Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substitutally true.

WM. H. RIGHABDS,

WM. H. RICHABDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Another proof of the superior value and efficiency

New-York, Oct. 19, 1842. MESSRS, SANDS—GENTLEMEN: If you alone were con-cerned in the present statement, the great inducement for making it would be removed; for of course no testimony can strengthen your own convictions in relation to the value and efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, which has alread proved such a blessing to the many hundreds who have used it. But I have looked upon the world encircling in its arms thousands bowed down with ufferlings similar in my own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that restored my health, it they were persuaded they would meet with the same happy results. Therefore, gentlement it is that those thousands may be convinced, and profit by their conviction as I have done, that induces me to state he fore the world a period of suffering such as few have known, and the permanent relief I received from your Sarsaparilla. But how shall I begin, or how describe those excruciating appoints that seized mon my frame? Early But I have looked upon the world encircling Sarsaparilla. But now shart begin, or my frame? Earl exeruciating agonies that swized upon my frame? Earl in the month of June, 1840, I was first attacked with rhet intracted while nursing one of my children,

wery ill.

My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemediseased. For five months I was unable to walk, and for six weeks did not lie upon a bed, but was obliged to remain a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any other. My whole body was so sore and racked with pain that the slightest touch caused inexpressible distress. For a pried of many months I did not sleep but two nights, and it only rest I obtained was during the day, when nature because exhausted and I fell into a slumber, from which I we soon awakened by the beating and throbbing pair. M limbs were swollen and my shoulders drawn out of pla-and altogether I was rendered entirely helpiess. I obtain the best medical advice, but without receiving any perthe best medical advice; but without receiving any per-nent relief. The rheumatism being combined with a sw-ing and palaful affection of the joints, rendered itself was Tumors formed under the skin, round my head, wit caused burning and lanciating pains similar to scrould the check. the glands.

the glands.

My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in t street as he passed by; and when many of my friends siding in Poughkeepsie last visited me, they bid me far well, as they then thought for ever; and once the family sembled in the room to watch the last spark of life go or But the flame of life again glared up within me; and s after this I heard of your Sursaparula, and determined pain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I conscarcely realize the transition—so sudden, so complete, tertusing four or five bottles. I was entirely cured. A are you alone, gentlemen, concerned to know it? I the not; and this language is no mild for the occasion. For know that the medicine that possesses the power to cure is capable of conferring the same blesting upon it obsains of others suffering—perhaps dying; therefore, these are a concerned to know that they can be cured. In fact, all acconcerned in the discovery of any third that tends to the oain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I co concerned to know that they can be taken to peoper ned in the discovery of anything that tends to prove the happiness of the human race; for we are so beings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may doubt is statement if they will, and go on and suffer and die, I had discharged a duty which I felt incumbent upon me in to ing it known for the benefit of those who choose to belie ing it known for the benefit of those who choose to belle it. And when I look into the past—upon those solitary do and sleepless nights—I thank God that I am as I am. A I thank you, gentemen, that you have made science mis ter unto our infractities, and I, for one, will proclaim to Respectfully, ANN BROWN, 479 Honston-street

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exponention, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggis a and Ghemis Granite Buildings, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New-York.

gist, Nes. 79 and 100 Fullon street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Marketstreet. Price \$1.600 by \$1.000 by bottles for \$5.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss
ARABELLA CLARA'S School for Young Ladies, No.
45 Mercer-street, will commence its Winter term on Monay the 21st of November instant. Besides competent female assistants in the various branches of education, the following gentlemen are ea-

gaged at this Seminary, viz:

JACOB B RGEN, Professor of Belles-fettres. EDWARD PURCELL, Professor of Drawing.

A. BASSET, Professor of French, Spanish and Mathematics.

For Terms of Tuition, Mc., apply as above. nl7 2aw8w

ISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, Sti.
September, at No. 66 Hammond street.
Mr. and Mrs. Bi.bzcker, for many years at the head of
a popular Fennale Seminary in West-hester County, associated with Miss Oran of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 66 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. Sti.
The building and crounds, for elegance, convenience and The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience and healthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institu-Miss ORAM, with assistants, will attend to the instruction

of the young ladies, and the domestic department will i under the superistendence of Mrs. Bleecker. \$21 DRIVATE INSTRUCTION .- A gentleman residing in the upper part of the Sevenih Ward will give private instructions, at his rooms, in the Latin and Greek Languages and in Mothematics. Ample testimonials and references given. Address "Tutor" at the office of the Tribune.

ness, have done for the last thirty years, and more; also, to any part of England or Scotland.

Money remined by letter, post paid, to the subscrib. r, or personally deposited with him, with the name of the person or persons in Ireland, England or Scotland, to whom it is to be sent, and nearest post-town, will be immediately transmitted and paid accordingly, and a receipt to that effect given or forwarded to the sender.

n18 im* GEORGE McBRIDE, Jr. 82 Cedar st.

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Station-terry

W OOD SCREWS.—25,000 gross Wew England Screw Co.'s Br. Briss and Iron-Wood Terews, assorted, from \(\frac{1}{2} \) in to 3 inches, No. 20, war-tended superior to any imported, for sale at their ware-house at Johnst Every condition. MITCHELL & WITHERELL, Agents.

W ANTED-A situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very [capable, industrious woman, at No. 27 Prince-street. n29 2t*

ANTED-Places by two girls for cooking, housework, &c.-city or country. Apply at 43 Crosby-street, rear.

ROOMS WANTED—Two or three un-house, by a small family; rent not to exceed one hundred dollars per year, payable in othly. Address A. M. at this office.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemes can have plesson rooms and good board at 77 Murray street. A few day boarders can be a few days boarders can be a few days boarders. WHOL 2 NO. 512

VALL AND SEE, at 53 Maiden-Lane, CALL AND SEE, at 53 Maiden-Lane, New-York BUTCHINSON & RUNYON have opened a store at the above piace for the sale of India Rubber Shoes, Cloth, &c. from their well known Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J., at wholesale and retail, to which the attention of the public and trade is particularly invited, at the gray of the public and trade is particularly invited,

Gents' India Rubber Over-Shoes both of cloth and sheet do do do do Grecians bound

do do do do Grecian fur trimmed Also, India Rubber Cloth for Carriage Tops, &c. Call and see for yourselves and don't forget the number-53 Nation Lane. p22 In ADJES ELEGANT OVERSHOES.

Day's First Premium Overshoes for Ladies weight of the ounces, are made with Leather or Rather Soles, ADIES'ELEGANT OVERSHOES.

ery elastic, will retain their beautiful shape longer we be-eve than any other manufacture. In addition we have one 10 different styles and kinds of Rubber Shoes and overshoes for Ladies; prices from 4s to \$2. Ladies are partic-larly reminded that every pair of Overshoes has our name attached, and are warranted and if the soles, Lossen others HORACE H. DAY, Successor to Roxbury L. R. Co.
5 cod lm
45 Maiden Lane n15 codlar

TWILLED SCOTCH GINGHAMS .-JOHN HUTTON, 74 Hudson-street, has just re-ceived, in addition to his extensive assortizent of Scotch Ginghams, a case of very susperior Twilled Tartan and heavy Mourning Ginghams, which, heig very suitable for winter dresses, will be found well worthy the attention of

els, Blankets and Hosiery, as well as all other Domestic Dry Goods. A work equally useful to all classes of readers, to be com-

SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway, publishers and Broksellers, will receive subscriptions for BRANDE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, a Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, comprising the history, description and scientific principles of every branch of human knowledge, with the serivation and definition of all the terms in general use; illustrated by engravings by woodterms in general use; illustrated by englaring.
The first number will be ready December ist, others will follow at intervals of about two weeks. SAXTON&MILES also receive subscriptions to Allison's History of Kucope also receive subscription few days.

125

PEAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 160
Nassaustreet, (opposite the City Hall,) where those
who have HOUSES or LOTS FOR SALE or TO LET. may have them registere for the accommodation of those who may wish to parchase or hire. Maps and Plans will who may wish to parenase of the stage and that with be exhibited and explaines, with the price of the same, without charge until sold or let according to directions—which may facilitate neroti tions by enabling those in search of property readily to find the best adapted at the lowest price.

ISAAC M. WOOLLEY. nl8 Im 160 Nassaa st , next to the cor. of Spr

PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY. The subscriber has for upward of twenty-five years energaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink, during which time it has been used extensively throughout the United States. His long experience as a manufacturer of Ink, and likewise as a practical Printer, enables him to furnish his typographical brethren throughout the Union, who may twor him with their custom, with Ink of a very supelor quality, of unchangeable color, and on reasonable terms. The Ink is well calculated to work on the composite of the composite terms. The link is well calculated to work on the compe-sition roller, and on all descriptions of presses now in use. The subscriber likewise manufactures link of various colors, viz.: Red. Bine. Green. &c. Orders addressed to his manufactory on Front-street, be-

ween Montgomery and Gouverneur-streets, East River, will be punctually attended to. GEORGE MATHER,

The above link is at present used on this paper. 68 2m TEO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS & PRINTERS—The subscriber, a practical Printer and Napler Pre-sman, respectfully informs Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and the public generally, that he has taken the excellent Napler Frinting Press in the basement of the office of the Evening Tutler, 27 Amestreet and is prepared to do Press work, particularly Newspaper, either in the follo or quarto form, with neatness and punctuality. Prices very moderate and in proportion to the size of the sheet and the number of copies to be printed.

N. B. Large Posting Bills, when there are a goodly number wanted, printed very low. Good Gity References given if required. Residence 88 Elizabeth street.

SAMUEL BINGHAM.

TO BUTCHERS .- Proposals to supply the Alms House and Penitentiary with Beet for the usuing year, commencing January ist, 1843, will be received at the office of the Commissioners, in the Park, until Thursday, 8th Dec. isst. For information of the kinds of beef wanted, please apply to New-York, Nov. 28, 1842. H. WH.LIAMS, Agent.

Evening Post please copy. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the Legislature of th I New-York, at the next session, for an act to inco-

ate the New-York Institute, No. 280 East Broadway, in Dated New-York, November 16, 1312. NEW-YORK INSTITUTE, (3) EAST BROADWAY.

The principal, E. H. Jenny, A. M., respectfully announces to his patrons, and to the public generally, that he has completed its arrangements for a thorough course of instruction in all, the various branches of an English and Classical Education. The above Institution how comprises four distinct departments, each of which is under the management of teachers who are well qualified, and who have had but and successful experience in teaching, viz:

The CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT—which embraces all studes requisite for admission nto any College,—will be in-tructed by the Principal.

The ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, for Masters, embraces a full

The ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, for Masters, embraces a full and complete course of English studies—including a thorough knowledge of practical Book-kreping, by double and single entry,—will be instructed by William S. Hall.

The ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, for Misses and Young La dies, will embrace all the branches of a solid and polite ed-ucation, and will be instructed by Miss M. Dory and Miss II. WASHBURN. The PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, for small Boys and Girls,

will be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Elements of Arithmetic and Geography, and is under management of Miss I WASHBURN. The Music Department is under the direction and instruction of Berl. Wyman, a successful transfer of Vocal

The Music Department's general return and any action of Berl. Wyman, a successful teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

French, Drawing and Painting, by the best Professors.

N. B. For the explanations of Chemistry and Philosophy, a valuable and complete apparatus has been procured.

LP Pupils may enter at any times without inconvenience to the teachers or any interruption to the classes, and the charges will commence from the time of entrance.

SAND'S EEMEDY for SALT RHEUM,
Son Ich, and other diseases of the skin. They are effectually cured by the use of Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, which has now been tested in rising 1500 cases, without in one instance having failed to cure any disease of this class. The unparalleled success of this valuable remedy in curing diseases of the skin, is without equal in the history of medicine.

No change in diet is necessary, and there is no danger in applying it even to the tenderest infant. Testimonials of its efficacy are almost daily received, and can be exhibited at the store of the proprietors.

The following certificate was banded to our agents in

Troy, (Messrs, Fascett and Seiden;) by one of the most respectable residents in that city.

Tkoy, March 10, 1833.

Mesers, A. B. & D. Sands,—Gentlemen: This may certify that my chiest son has been afflicted with the Salt Rheum, or some other loathsome disorder aron his leg, for 15 er 16 years and I have tried scores of different kinds of medicines and all to no purpose until I found your remedy fig. such diseases, and on using it 10 days, (or less than one box of continent and bottle of the Sarshperilla,) has effected a perfect care. I have delayed giving you this certificate for two months since the care was effected, for fear that it would again appear, but as his legs are perfectly smooth, I have the atmost confidence in the legs are perfectly smooth, I would again appear the service of saying that I think it a very valuable medicine, and sincerely hope that the usuals may yet receive as much benefit as in the case above meationed.

Yours, very respectfully, A. GRANGER, 93 Sixth street. A. GRANGER, 93 Sixth street.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D.
SAND'S Druggists, No. 79 Fulton at, corner of Gold and
100 Fulton at. Also sold by David Sands & Co. No. 77
East Broadway, corner of Market at; A. B. Sands & Co.
No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber at. Price \$,100.

DECENT DISCOVERY .- Electro-

Magnetic Plates for rheumatism, nervous affections, ac., prepared under the direction of Mr. Lamouroux, apothecary in Paris. General Depot in New York, 45 Franklinstreet, at Mr. Ninuard's. Price \$150.

Infailible cure for the most acute and inveterate pains, such as acute and chrome rheumatism, the gout, neuralogy scratic, the doloreux, damed de St. Guy, chills, megrim, cramps in the stomach; paralysis in the beginning; and shortly for all nervous affections, chiefly diseases of wo-men and young girls, as green sickness, amenorrhea, sup-pressions, vapour, nervous attacks, &c. ni6 in*

AGENT'S OFFICE, STATE PRISON, ? TOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the subscriber until Tuesday the 26th day of December next at 19 o'clock. A. M. for the services of Ten Convicts, with the privilege of increasing the same, as the Agent may be able to furnish, to any number not exceeding Three Hundred, for the term of Five years from the first day of Jinuary next, to be employed in the manufacture of Files and such articles of Guilery of which the United States is principally supplied by foreign jurgeristics.

reign importation, Spitably warmed and lighted, will Sufficient shop-room, suitably warmed and lighted, will be furnished by the State.

Note Persons making proposals are required to name the amount, per day, offered for the services of each Convictand to furnish the name of the person or persons offered as strety in the Contract, with their swritten assent thereto; and to respective persons making proposals are required in the respective persons making proposals are required to be present at the time of opening such proposals (Dec. 20th) either in person or by a doly anthorized agent.

20th) either in person or by a doly anthorized agent.

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STORAGE can be had in the new fire-

proof Store No. 65 Day street. Legaire of J. HOPPOCK & SON, 230 Palton-st.